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and demoralization of numbers of these youngsters remains one of the saddest incidents of the war.

MODERN ITALY. By *Tommaso Tittoni*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 236. \$2.00.

This picture of the intellectual, cultural, and economic aspects of Italy today is the series of lectures, delivered last year, at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, by the President of the Italian Senate. Signor Tittoni sketches in the book the salient features of Italy's contribution to literature, art, science, international law, economics—in short, to the sum total of modern civilization. Interesting as is his exposition generally, it has a special value in furnishing for its American reader the cultural background of the large and oftentimes important Italian immigrant population in the United States. These millions of Italians had come to our shores with the centuries of Italy's culture behind them. The author calls attention to this, particularly in the last chapter of the book, in which he discusses the question of the Italian immigration to the United States and touches upon the immigrants' contribution to American life.

RUSSIA TODAY AND TOMORROW. By *Paul N. Miliukov*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 392. \$2.25.

None of the Russian political leaders and writers is so well known or appreciated in the United States as Professor Miliukov; none has had so much personal contact with American readers and audiences. In 1903-5 he came to America and lectured here, in Chicago, Boston, and New York, and his lectures were brought out later as a book, under the title of "Russia and Its Crisis." Last fall, during the Washington Conference, he came to the United States again, and again lectured to large and sympathetic American audiences in a number of large cities. "Russia Today and Tomorrow" is the result of these lectures.

The thesis of the book is that the year 1921 marked a definite turning point of the Russian Revolution. Two phenomena marked what the author calls the completion of the cycle of revolutionary events in Russia, one of them representing a crisis in the "White" movement and the other in the "Red." As the author puts it, "the former ran its course with the loss of the last patch of anti-Bolshevist territory in the Crimea, the latter with the Great Russia famine; General Wrangel's defeat manifested the degeneration of the 'White' movement, the famine of 1921 demonstrated Russia's exhaustion under the Bolshevik rule."

That is Russia today. What of Russia tomorrow? Professor Miliukov's answer to this question is summed up in the following words: "There will be neither anarchy nor monarchy in Russia of tomorrow. There will be democracy. It will be a peasant democracy." Based on the principle of universal suffrage, the author believes, this Russian democracy will effect a regeneration of the economic and political life of the country and will work out forms of federative union under which practically all of the numerous nationalities that had been incorporated in the vast Russian Empire will come to live in peace and prosperity.

THE MAKING OF MODERN JAPAN. By *J. H. Gubbins*. Seely, Service.

Here is a book on Japan by a man who has made that country a subject of lifelong study. The *London Times*, in commenting on the book, says of the author and his work:

"As was to be expected from one who has written a dictionary of the Japanese language, not to mention learned treatises on the Civil Code and the family system, Mr. Gubbins approaches the muse of Dai Nippon's history in a spirit of high seriousness, alleviated by the courtesy of diplomatic usage. He tells the story of the progress of

Japan 'from pre-feudal days to constitutional government and the position of a Great Power' without fear, favor, or affection—indeed, with very little indication of his personal sympathies and opinions. He records the failures and successes of Japanese statesmanship with methodical, dispassionate, and almost mathematical precision; he is obviously more concerned to tabulate results than to analyze causes, and remains curiously indifferent, as a rule, to the human side of statecraft—to the qualities and defects of individual statesmen. Therefore his exposition of the evolution of modern Japan is likely to appeal rather to the earnest student in search of accurate knowledge than to the casual reader, who generally likes his history tempered with the humanities, and even with the pomps and vanities.

"Concerning the causes of friction which since the Russo-Japanese War have gradually impaired the previously existing cordiality between Japan and the United States, Mr. Gubbins writes with intimate knowledge and strict impartiality; his observations on the effects of the Great War on the general situation in the Far East are also worthy of close attention. Students of Far Eastern affairs may regret that his instructive survey of that situation should have been carried no further than the Treaty of Versailles, and that his work contains no reference to the inner significance and probable results of the Washington Conference. Particular interest and value would undoubtedly have attached to his explanation of the policy pursued by Japan's representatives on that momentous occasion, and to a critical comparison of their attitude with the prudent policy of watchful waiting prescribed by the elder statesmen, in somewhat similar circumstances, when Russia, France, and Germany united to deprive her of the Liaotung Peninsula and other fruits of victory in 1895. Mr. Gubbins gives a particularly lucid exposition of the influence wielded in public affairs by the Genro since the restoration, and of the several parts played by them in the making of modern Japan."

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. By *Charles Warren*. Three volumes; 1569 p.; appendix, bibliographies and index. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$18.00 net.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. Year Book, 1922; p. i-xvii, 1-239; index. Published by the Endowment, Washington, D. C.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA. By *K. Leites*. 233 p. and index. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. By *Alejandro Alvarez*. 88 p. and index. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN JUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, AND NORTH ITALY DURING AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR. By *Diarmid Coffey*. 95 p. and index. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.

MILITARY INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN. By *Ushisaburo Kobayashi*. 262 p. and index. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. By *James T. Shotwell*. 74 p. and appendices. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA. By *W. W. Willoughby*. 61 p. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK. By *Harald Westergaard*. P. i-xii, 1-102, index. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.